

A Myrrour for English Souldiers:

Or,

An Anotomy of an accomplished
man at Armes.

*Whereunto is ioyned, an exact opinion,
touching the gouvernement of a Coronall
Generall of a towne of warre.*

Being written for the generall reading of all sorts
of persons. Aswel those that professe Armes,
as loue Artes: or, that hath any liking of Ver-
tue, or resolution of Valour.



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A MYSTERY FOR EN

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OR

THE MYSTERY OF AN ACCIDENT

AND

THE MYSTERY OF A MURDER

AND

THE MYSTERY OF A DISCOVERY



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To the Readers.

IF to be excellent (Gentlemen)
draw nearest to Diuinitie, and
that true gouerned valiancie, is
the groundworke of compleate perfection,
then may these discoursed principles of
Magnanimities best attire, with patience
enter your eares, and alittle wed your eies
to behold this naturall vn painted beautie
which will truely guide you to that which
it selfe is for euer impossible to aspire,
vnto (I meane reuerent opinion amongst
the thoughts of all men :) Homer in his
Achilles, Virgil in his Æneas, and
Xenophon in his Prince, all sought but
to pourtrayt a perfite souldier, no more do
these philosophical admonitions than per-
suasively aduise to the true attaining of
souldierlike immortal vertu. Alexander

To the Reader.

reading Homers stately numbers with
honourable enuie courted Achilles wid-
dowed fortunes, and no doubt but those,
who considerately shall ouer-passe these
mean(wel-meaning) Orators, wil the ra-
ther be enflamed to marry with Honours
maidenhead. How euer, let it euer haue
a souldiers gracious passe-port, either to be
defended in a peaceful climate, or else
sent beyond the Alpes to die
in a martiall conflict.

Vale.



A Myrroure for English Souldiers.



Seeke all meanes possible to preuent war.
To shun warres, offer no offence to
others.

Arme your selues for defence of the
truth.

The rigour of the prince is oft the occasion of war.
Vndertake warre circumspectly, and with great ad-
uice, for in common things, though losse be sustained,
it may be recouered: but ouersight in warre is most dan-
gerous and intollerable.

It is a signe of small wisdome to begin warre with-
out great consideration.

Wars vndertaken with aduice & iudgement haue
euer had an honourable issue: but rashly and vnadui-
sedly, euer scourged with repentance.

Necessitie makes warre to be iust.

Actions measured with time, are seldom bitter with
repentance.

Honour iudgeth with patience.

Maiestie winketh at follie.

He that maketh warre vniustly, shall be rewarded with
Absolon.

It is a great vertue to begin wisely: and to attende
the ende.

Princes oft times thinking to conquer others pos-
sessions

A Mirrour for

sessions loose their owne.

James king of Scots, making war with the king of England against his oth, lost his life, and eight thousand men.

Money must be had to maintaine war.

The want of money makes Souldiers loose their courage.

Neuer disarm thy countrey to furnish others.

Chuse a silfull Generall and Captaines.

Neuer giue charge in daungerous times, to a rash hare-braine, nor to a coward,

As incare as thou canst, choose such leaders as bee gracious in the eyes of the people.

VVarre is most lawfull when it is warranted by the worde: either to defend a mans owne right, or to repulse the enemies of God.

Going foorth against thine enemies, call vpon the Lord to be thy succour.

A Generall or chiefe must be,

1 VVise to commaund.

2 Liberall to reward.

3 Valiant to excute.

Learned in the liberall Artes.

1 In Geographic for the country.

2 In Arithmetike to place his armie.

3 In Geometrie for his leuels.

4 In Astronomie for euent.

A Grecian being demaunded what made them so victorious: answered that their Generals were Philosophers, and learned in the arts.

The Lacedemonians neuer did choose any Captaine or Generall, but such a one as had studied in their Accade-

English Souldiers.

Accademies seuen yeeres.

The Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, being demaunded the reason why Iupiter should be the chiefe of the gods, sith Mars was the best souldier, answered: Mars was valiant, but Iupiter wise, concluding by this answer, that policie is of more force to subdue, than valour.

*Eight conditions that a good Generall
ought to haue.*

- 1 To auoid vniust wrongs.
- 2 To correct blasphemers.
- 3 To succour Innocents.
- 4 To chastice quarellers.
- 5 To pay his souldiers.
- 6 To defend the people.
- 7 To prouide things necessarie.
- 8 To obserue fayth with enemies.

The Poets descipher Pallas to haue a helmet on her head, and a Booke in her hande, signifying by this Embleme, that Mars and Mercurie are both of a broode, and that a valiaunt minde vnlesse it bee gouerned by VVisedome, commeth into manie inconsiderate actions, which oft prooue the ruine of a whole legion.

If a Gouvernour or Captaine bee voyde of wisdom and learning, ciuill policie, cannot bee maintayned, marshall discipline wanteth her greatest stay, courage is but rashnesse, nor liberalitie knoweth not howe to giue, if wisdom doe not commaund. Therefore hee may bee onely accounted valiant, that

A Mirrour for

without vaine fooole-hardinesse, but vpon sound resolution dare hazard himselfe in the greatest perils, and not in euery light thing which now is too much vsed.

Prepare things necessarie for the warre in winter, that in the spring following, no defect nor want hinder the same.

The enemy alwayes is in feare, which hath to doe with politike Generals.

A Generall must leaue off his greatnesse, and be familiar with his captaines and souldiers.

Nasicles was so famous, that his name was a warrant of victorie.

In a Generall or great commander of armies, ought to be all the mentall vertues, to wit, VVisdome, Learning, Humilitie, Loue and Patience.

Vertue in general is the chiefeft ornament of armes, for it is a castle impregnable, a riuer that needeth no rowing, a sea that moueth not, a fire that quēcheth not, a treasure endlesse, an armie inuincible, a burthen supportable, an euer returning spie, a signe deceytleffe, a plaine way faileffe, a baulme that instantly cureth, and an eternall honour that neuer dieth.

The greatest vertue in a generall, is not greedily to attempt.

The vertue of vertues in a Generall, consist not onely in suffering the passions of the body, but in dissembling the affects of the soule.

Vertue in a noble minde is like a paire of spotted writing tables, whose pure notes can not be discerned till the soule blots be extinguished, no more can excellency be perceyued, til imperfection be taken away.

As a rich inchaſſed Diamond giues glory to a meane wrought

English Souldiers.

wrought Iewell, so is valure the sun-shine to the heart of a souldier.

Wisdom is the glorious Oliue that springeth from the heart of a souldier, bloometh in his tongue, and beareth fruit in his actions.

A man of perfit wisdom is immortal, and one of an inseeing vnderstanding shall abound in riches, so that a wise commaunder shall liue euer to purchase, and purchase euer to liue.

The greatest wisdom in a chieftaine is by courting of tyme truely to know howe best to please her humours.

Power and magnanimitie in a yong souldier, in old age is combatted, and taken prisoner by wisdom.

Iudgement is the contemner of death, and therefore to be imbraced of souldiours as the Baulme that cureth the sting of mortalitie.

As the eie is no eie if it giue not light to the bodie, the hand no hand vnlesse it do the office of a hand: so is wisdom no part of a souldier, if it be not the busie agent of his mind.

To be hardly moued to anger, and neuer proude of commendations, and the butious ensignes which display valure in a vertuous minde.

The onely mother of extreame mischief and first originall of warres, was worldly wisdom.

Wisdom was begot by nature, nourished by experience, and brought forth by learning, which like a midwife, putteth nothing into the minde, but deliureth and infranchiseth the ouer-burdened memorie.

Learning in a souldier is an armour of a neuer tainted prooffe, and a wounding dart vnresistable, for elo-

A Mirrour for

quence combatting the eare, and inchanting the heart,
leuelleth walles, and surpriseth armors.

He that hath had learning and valure truely espoused together in his minde, in him is excellencie most pure, cleane, and accomplished.

Learning was the first founder of weales publike, and the first crowne of conquest.

To be ignorant of that we ought is bestial: to know no more than we neede, is humane: but to knowe all things wythin possibility, is to be in this world deified.

As the richest mould bringeth forth no corne vnles it be tilled, so the purest valure bringeth forth no perfections if it be grosse and illiterate.

As the General himselfe is the director of the whole army, so must reason ioyned wyth learning bee the guide of his life.

Learning addeth to conquest perpetuity, when Fortunes sunne darkeneth in the first shining.

Learning is the display of honour, and Humilitie is the sister to true nobility: this latter being as needefull in a souldier, as the other in a man of armes is profitable.

As the hearts lowlinesse openeth the gates of heauen, so doeth princely wordes take possession of the hearts of men.

Nature lendeth age authority, but gentlenes of hart is the glory of ail yeares, who in her last testament bequeathe a souldier both dignity and honor.

To be humble in the height of Fortune stayeth the deceit of her wheele in turning.

Mercy, affability, and gentlenesse are the sinews that binde

English Souldiers.

binde the members of warre vnto theyr soueraigne part.

Among the numberlesse infinites of vertues which are or should be in warlike Generalles, there is none more royall or maiestical, than in time to helpe suppliants, to comfort the afflicting wounded, to encourage suruiuing resolution, and early to deliuer distressed prisoners.

Tyrannicall gouernment iu war is like *Aqua Fortis* ministred for a burning feuer.

As Ambition murdereth Affection, ingendereth contempt, inflames malice, confoundeth iustice, and subuerteth all martiall discipline: so humility giueth wings to aspiring loue, augments beneuolence, apprehends charity, vnder-pillereth right, and maketh cities and countries impregnable.

Alexander is said to haue obtained against Darius a double conquest: one with his sword, the other with his loue: but his loue was the greater, for that conquered without killing, the other, in killing did but conquer.

Iulius Cæsars teares ouer the head of Pompey, was both an honourable funerall for his foe, and a propitiatory sacrifice for his countrymen deceased.

To bee a souldier, is to be resolute: Resolution is a vertue, yet is there no vertue perfite wythout loue.

VWhere loue is wanting, regard is lacking: neyther is it possible to effect any thing without the assistance of loue.

Loue is a generall factour in all occurrents through the heartes desire, giuing courage to the spirite to attempt.

Loue

A Mirrour for

Loue occasioneth community amongst souldiers, and community wyth warre-mates is the bulwarke of armed hostes.

No man loueth God that inforceth to wil any thing contrary to God, hee perfittly loueth not God, which doth any thing wythout God, the perfite loue of God can not stand wyth any care for this lyfe: the perfite loue of God abideth not to be inchained wyth any other loue, the perfite heavenly loue, knoweth no linkes of consanguinity, it deuideth not wealth and poverty, it discerneth not a foe from a friend, for it is sole and alone, nothing besides it, nor wyth it, but al things indifferent in it, and for it.

Loue in a coward is like a storme in faire weather, for it always annoyeth, but in a man of resolution, like sunne which cheareth what euer is disconsolate.

To discouer loue to thine enemy is the true badge of nobility, for that testifieth the trying of thine armes honourable.

Selfe loue is the ground of mischief.

Lasciuious loue the roote of remorse.

V Vanton loue the cowards warfare,

Pure loue neuer saw the face of feare.

Pure loues eyes pearceth the darkest corners.

Pure loue attempteth the greatest dangers.

The handmaid of loue in the mindes of mightie ones is patience, for her domination is both inwarde and exteriour, she is the conqueresse of iniuries, and the bulwarke withstanding the passions of the soule, in griefe she is pleasant, and ioyes make her but smile.

Patience in a souldier maketh him mighty victorious.

He

English Souldiers.

He is trulie couragious, and worthie the title of a souldier, whose patience in losse assureth insuing hope of good fortune.

One of the vertues of a true valiant man, is to suffer, for he which can suffer, can also subdue: Let no man of true courage bee daunted with his first repulse, for the cleare smiling night, prophesieth a sad weeping morne.

Than war nothing more vnconstant, did not patience make it stable, and true hope successfull.

The true reuenge for a souldier, is to contemne injuries remedlesse, for contempt caried with patient resolution, murdereth reproch.

The tent of the Generall, is the pure riuer running through the armie, by whose sound al his souldiers are preserued and made stout: but if it bee impure, or corrupted, the whole host is infected.

Let a great commander vomit at the scent of cowardise, for if their euill sauour approch his companie, the ordure will be well nic esteemed his owne.

Let euerie Generall know himselfe to be the sunne in the heauen of his host, from whose beams euery soldier boroweth his shine: wherefore let his splendor be glorious, that their light may be beautious.

The offence of a Generall is more heynous in example, than in act.

Vnlesse wise men bee souldiers, or souldiers wise men, the olde Chaos will returne, and vertue die at the feete of confusion.

Commanders in armies should not bee chosen for theyr age or riches, but for their wisdom and valure.

A Mirrour for

Cowardise and couetise, are the groundes of dishonour, the springs of inglorious actes, and huge mountaines of mischieuous inconueniences.

There are foure mischiefes: three pitifull, and the fourth intollerable, a valiant man in the hands of the mercilesse, a wise man commanded by ignorance, a bountifull man helde in subiection to penurie, and a coward crowned with authoritie.

The trophie of a souldier is his owne conscience, and his valure is his tombs treasure.

Modestie is a beauteous vertue in a souldier, for through her in al matters they yeeld nothing to affections, which is the only bait to poison all martiall discipline.

He that will be a commander in armies, first let him be commanded in the same: for an ambitious souldier shall neuer be a temperate conductor.

Next to the father of all things, a soldier is the father of his country, for he begetteth her freedom, norissheth her lawes, and leaues her happinesse for inheritance.

Let a chieftain attribute al things to the law of armes, what euer the law of armes attributeth vnto him.

Be secret in warres.

If thou wouldst haue thy counsell kept secrete from thine enemy, communicate not the same to many of thy familiars, for that is hardly concealed which is committed to so many mens lips.

Speake one thing to thine enemy, but doe another, impart thy secrets to few, and let them be thy very approved friends.

Conferre with manie of thy affaires, but of that which

English Souldiers.

which thou determinest certainly to doe with few, but that which toucheth thee neereſt, and is to auaille thee moſt, keepe onely thy ſelfe.

Scipio kept his ſecrets from his ſpies.

It was impoſſible for Alexander to make the Perſians to reueale the ſecrets of Darius the king.

Catiline was ouerthrowne by reuealing his ſecrets.

Be not ſudden in thy counſell, but circumspect with foreſight and great deliberation: but hauing grounded thy reſolution or good aduice, delay not, but be ſpeedy in execution: for Alexander being demaunded how in ſo few years he had accompliſhed ſo many and ſo great things, made answer, that that which might be done to day, he neuer deferred till to morrow.

A wiſe Generall muſt not onely foreſee ſuch hils as by likelihood may happen, but ſuch as may fall out, though beyond opinion.

In proſperitie be not puffed vp with vaine glory, nor caſt not thy ſelfe downe: in aduerſitie ſeeme not too ſoft, nor too auſtere, but be euer conſtant as a man prepared to either fortune.

Intreat thy ſouldiers with all kindnes, except ſome neceſſarie cauſe prouoke thee to ſeueritie.

Neuer intrude thy ſelfe into danger, except great neceſſitie conſtraine thee, or the aſſurance of great profite inuite thee.

Euer take heed of ſuch a man, as before hath violated his fayth.

*Three things a Generall muſt obſerue in
chooſing his chieftains.*

1 Not to entertaine ſuch amongſt whome there

A Mirrour for

is any priuate quarell.

2 Ambitious Captaines are dangerous in an armie.

3 He must haue such captaines as loue concorde in warre.

He must not be confident to beleue euery light report, which flecteth through the campe.

A Generall must reprehende his Captaynes in secrete.

To goe resolutely to an enterprife, is an earnest of victorie.

*Despise not yong Captaines, if they be wise
and politike.*

Alexander was but thirtie yeeres in the ende of his conquest: Scipio 24. Pempey yong about the same age: Mythridates, fife and twentie: The Marques of Pescara generall of the battaile of Pama, sixe and thirtie.

Neuer commit charge to a man that is hated.

A Generall after the battell is ended must haue care howe hee prayseth one Captaine more than another.

A Generall must not bring all his forces to battaile at once, except it bee vppon great aduantage.

It is most necessarie for a Generall to know the humour and disposition of his aduersarie Generall.

Euer rewarde your Souldiers which haue done valiantly.

The Oration of a Generall giues courage to
cowards

English Souldiers.

cowards and base mindes.

Receyue no present of an ennemy, for the giftes of Princes are poisons.

Neuer fight but in cases of great necessity : Neuer prolong to fight if you vnderstand of newe succours comming to the enemy.

Haue a speciall care to whom you commit the gouernement of an army, towne, or fort : for loue doeth much, but mony doeth more.

Be true aduised if you haue to deale with two enemies.

In the sacking of a towne haue an especiall care to preferue the honour of Ladies and Maides.

Beware of excesse and riot in a campe, for it is the spoyle of an army.

To be temperate in diet and watchful, be two exceeding vertues in a Generall.

Neuer be too carefull of thine owne private gaine, for thereby thou shalt loose the loue of thy souldiers.

Crassus for his avarice was flaine.

A couetous Generall is euer hated.

To auoyd mutinies and sedition in the campe, be euer exercising thy souldiers, and suffer them not to bee idle, for idlenesse is the roote of sedition.

The fitnessse and conueniency of the place of battell, hath been seene to giue the victory to the weaker sort: Therefore prepare thy selfe to fight in such a place as may giue most aduantage to thy souldiers. and least to thine enemies.

It is most requisite that a Generall, if he may safely and wythout the hazarde of himselfe, view the passages by which he is to leade his army, and multitude of

A Mirrour for

Vse the same armes your enemyes vse, especially if you find their armes do offend you: for so did Hanibal.

Agaynst a strong towne or well munified fort, vse rather policie than armes.

In time of assault, disarm all seditious persons.

Keepe a strong guard in a towne newly taken, especially if it be taken by force.

Neuer disarm your selfe whilest there is intreaty of peace, or in time of truce.

Quindebald lost his cuntry and possessions hauing disarmed himselfe: the like example in our dayes the king of Portugall agaynst the king of Morocko, where Steukley was slaine.

It is not requisite that a Generall should follow the enemy flying in person.

Neuer follow the enemy by vnknowen wayes, for that is most dangerous.

Be sweete and affable in commaunding: every capitaine must thinke he is a seruant to his Generall.

Fight not wythout the consent of your cōpanions.

Neuer dispraise the counsell of a souldier be he neuer so meane.

Be euer furnished wyth good guides.

Let a Generall be euer lodged in the midst of his campe.

Punish him which concealeth a conspiracy, with great rigor.

If a conspiracy happen wythin a campe, it is wisdom for a General to dissemble the knowledge thereof.

Neuer pardon him that conspires agaynst his cuntry.

Neuer

English Souldiers.

Neuer be dismayed at the threatnings of the enemy.

Pardon him that yeelds voluntary, pardon not him that yeeldes perforce.

Diuulge not any euill euent to the souldiers.

Suffer not the ambassadors of your enemy to be familiar with your souldiers.

Keepe the secrets of your forces and fortifications from the knowledge of your enemies embassador by all meanes possible.

Complot by pollicie to haue secret intelligences of the enemies determinations and forces.

Permit your souldiers to haue small skirmishes to exercise them.

After great abstinence haue a care that your souldiers eate moderately.

Alwayes faine to haue good newes that your souldiers faint not.

Giue not too much credite to a common mercenary: nor repose any trust in a fugitiue: and though he tell trueth, yet be circumspect.

How far soeuer thy enemy be distant, yet be sure to stand euer vpon thy guards.

VVhere poulder and munition is, there keepe euer a diligent watch.

Feasting and banquetting is oft the cause that there is no care taken to the guard.

Let not your men go fasting to fight, if you can help it.

Keepe your souldiers from play, for if they be giuen to play, they wil be carelesse of the watches: and too much play is the ruine of a campe.

Be euer sure to haue store of good pioners,

D

A sould-

A Mirrour for

A souldier in cases of necessity must be patient.

By threatning your men wyth the enemy, maketh them carefull and obedient.

Ruine the places taken, which may hinder you if they should fall into the enemies handes agayne.

Haue a care to haue a sure place of retreit when you determine to fight.

Neuer giue leisure to your enemy being once scattered, to put himselfe in order againe.

A captaine gouernes himselfe wisely, which giues place to time.

After victorie, make the Souldiers partakers of the spoyles.

God commaunded Saul in victorie to kill as well women as men, beeing idolaters and the enemyes of God.

Crueltie in victorie is to be regarded, vnlesse you haue warrants, as before.

For any raunsome deliuer not the principall enemy.

Trust not an enemy vpon faire words and promises.

In warre al captaines vnder one General, must be of one will and consent.

Neuer be cruell in a straunge countrey, especially being a conquerour.

If you will be beloued of your souldiers, be not too seuer, but gouerne with meekenesse.

The laziness of a Captaine, takes away his reputation.

A vertuous Captaine, neuer wants fauour of his superiour.

Reprehende not your souldiers too sharply, for
fear

English Souldiers.

fear of rebellion.

Giue no credite nor trust to the gouernour of a citie.

The faire and kinde wordes of a Generall, doeth refresh the wearie lims of a souldier.

Assault a Towne hotly, especiallie looking for succour, but with policie, and in diuerse places, and bee sure your scaling Ladders bee of sufficient length.

Keepe the enemy without sleepe before you assault, and learne by all meanes possible to knowe the forces within the towne.

Neuer remoue your siege from a towne, till you haue tried their forces.

By all meanes possible, keepe water from a towne besieged.

Haue speedie vauntcurses, that you fall not into Ambascados.

Banquetting is often the cause of the losse of an armie: Pompeis pleasures were cause of his ouerthrow.

Suffer not your men to spoyle till the verie end of the victorie for manie discommodities do fall in these cases.

Dislodge your campe often, for it is the way to keep your souldiers in health.

Souldiers beeing in garrison, must not bee delayed of their pay.

Dissemble an iniurie, till you haue found time and occasion to reuenge it.

To dissemble an iniurie is signe of great wisdom.

A Mirrour for

He is most wise that in cases of warre can best dissemble

Euer be constant what aduersitie soeuer happen.

Hazard not in a moment what thou hast been long in getting.

It is no shame to leaue an enterprize if you finde it dangerous.

In things of honour and profite, souldiers must be valiant.

Hauiug inuested a towne, bee liberall to the inhabitants.

Spoyle the Countrie about that Citie which you meane to conquer.

Neuer rewarde a benefactor with ingratitude.

Neuer write nor report of victorie, till you bee certainly and fully assured of the same.

Neuer send your baggage from your campe without a strong gard.

Rich armours be dangerous in time of seruice : neuer respect so much the richnesse of the armour, as the resolution of the souldier.

A wise captaine euer chaungeth his opinion, as occasions induce him.

A Generall or Captaine in daunger, must chaunge his habite and attire.

A forwarde Captaine, maketh a valiaunt Souldier.

The death of Generall, or his being in daunger must bee dissembled, for it is oft the losse of a battell.

Giue no pay to an inconstant souldier : remoue all suspect persons out of the armie.

Loose

English Souldiers.

Loose no tyme in deliberation, where the perill is euident.

In your forts keepe no subiects of your enemies.

Recōpence him hiely which discouereth a treason.

The end of a traitour is euer miserable.

Suffer not an enemy to come within your fortes, towne, or campe, in time of truce.

If you heare a thing done by your enemy more than ordinarie, thinke it is deceite.

If you will not be deceyued of your enemy, be not too secure.

Be not too desirous of reuenge, least it hasten thine ouerthrow.

Victorie must bee followed, if you will bee victorious.

Neither pardon, nor raunsome, till the ende of the victorie.

Opportunities neglected, are mere signes of follie.

Keepe your souldiers in obedience, so it be not with tyrannie.

Spoile kindles the fire of reuenge, therefore neuer expect mercie of an ancient enemy.

Neuer speake to thine enemy by a skilfull interpreter, least he mistake thy meaning.

If thou wouldst that thine enemy should require truce, or desire peace, shew thy selfe euer prepared to warre.

If thou hast but a small armie, and the armie of thine enemy great, choose a place to fight in, whose conueniencie may hinder the multitude which thereby may be made vnprofitable.

In the time of warre, place friendes and kins-

A Mirrour for

men together, for mutuall loue doeth exceedingly animate and stirre vp mens minds to great enterprises.

Remooue all timorous and fearefull men out of the them bands, and transset them to some other vse.

Be euer furnished with good spies, which by their policie and watchfulnesse may still giue thee intelligence of the incamping & remouing of thine enemies.

The warre being ended, let the wounded be comforted and relieued, let the dead haue honourable buriall, which for their faith and their countries haue lost their liues, and for their acceptable seruice let them not want due prayes.

If God giue thee victorie, and thine enemy for his safegard flie to some place of defence, giue him not time to breathe, but assault him whilest hee is in this terrour, lest suffering him to enskonce and munifie himselfe, he be strengthened to recouer againe his late ouerthrow. If any flie from thine enemy to thee, receiue him not, but vpon good aduise, lest, like deceitfull Synon he betray thee into the enemies hands.

Thinke it euer more profitable, and to stand wyth more policie, to see the euent & end of a skirmish, than to fly, for in fighting victory is euer to bee hoped for, but once turning backe, all hope is at an end.

If thou wouldest remoue thy tent, or doe any other thing which thou wouldest haue kept secret from thine enemy, impart the same to few or none of thy followers, lest some treacher for gaine make known the same to thine enemy.

The counsell of that Generall shall bee held in great esteeme, which doth not onely wisely manage things present, but foresee dangers to ensue.

VWhen

English Souldiers.

VWhen thou shalt inuade the enemies countries by night, and the enemy commeth forward to repulse thee: about thy lights there place all thy engins and de-
ceits, and let thy chiefeft force and strength be neare at hand as succours to the same.

It is a godly and religious thing, in businesse of the state & common wealth, to depresse the remembrance of priuat quarrels: nor for one mans particular reuenge, to hinder the cōmon good: therefore for thy countries cause all domesticall factions must be laide aside.

If any of the captaines haue in a thing of small moment deceued thee, neuer trust him with the execution of a greater, if in a matter of weight trust him not with the least thing.

That thou mayst ingraft courage in the hearts of thy souldiers, command, that if the enemy assault thee with a clamour, that thou go on with silence and constancy: if thine enemy be silent and still, then with a noyse and clamour let thine inuade.

Confer euer of what thou hast to do with old souldiers and men of most experience in the warres.

Before thou hast need, let all things be prepared that when thou hast neede all things be in readinesse.

If thou haue victory, diuide the spoiles of thine enemies both of horse and armes, and of all other things whatsoever, frankly amongst thy souldiers: and let him that atchieued any valiant exploit be honoured with some rich reward.

Enteing into the enemies campe, let all thy things of vse and baggage follow thee at the backe: but thine enemy comming vpon thee, let the same be brought into the middle of the army.

VWhen

A Mirrour for

VWhen in warres thou shalt want armour and munition, send to the rich men which be absent, either to come serue in their owne person, or to send their horses and armour, so thou mayest be well serued, and thy souldiers well armed.

VWhen thou shalt besiege a castell, neuer leaue thine owne tents without sufficient gard, and besieging a citie euer haue great watch to the gates, for feare of excursions.

After good successe be not the more negligent, for so thine owne securitie may endanger thee more than thou before hast endangered thine enemy.

The day of battell or skirmish weary not thy selfe with extreame labour, nor excruciate thy minde with trouble and care, but onely addiſt thy selfe to the placing of the army, and vse all thy wits to incourage the souldiers to fight valiantly.

As neare as thou canst acquaint thy selfe with the dispositions of thy souldiers, that thou mayest martiall their employments according to their seuerall humors and natures.

Encampe not thy self neare any fort of thine enemy, nor any vnknown wood, but vpon vrgent necessitie: but in such a place where thy sentinels may soone descry thine enemy if he attempt any incursion.

By no meanes, nor for no cause violate thine oath to thine enemy: for periury is a most hainous offence before the face of God, for those things must euer be performed wherein God is called for a witnes.

Exhort thy souldiers euer to be in a readinesse, that at all times and in all houres, by night, by day, in faier weather, in raine, when need shall be, they bee prepared

English Souldiers.

red to fight.

In places of danger, and in troublesome times ever double the number of the sentinels.

A good Generall should be ever like a good sheepeheard, looking into the wants and necessities of his souldiers, providing all things which may comfort them, and like a good Physitian ever administering such wholesome counsel as may preserve from seditious tumults, riot, and factious mutinies, and ever keepe them in perfect vnion and concord.

VVhere thou maiest conquer with many neuer vse armes: and rather choose to overcome thine enemy by policies than by battell.

If thou take truce with thine enemy for a space, eyther by word or other couenant, thou shalt haue an especiall care to keepe the same, and liue as in the time of peace, yet ever haue thy souldiers in a readines what euer shall happen: so shalt thou shew thy selfe to bee a iust man, and a prouident souldier.

Ever practise those things against thine enemy, which they be least acquainted with, and what thou doest, do sodainely before they haue intelligence of thy determination.

Shew thy selfe ever an example to thy soldiers in all thy actions, teaching them by thy own conuersation what theirs should be, & abstaining from those things thy selfe, from which thou wouldst haue them abstain.

If any of the souldiers whatsoeuer he be, bond or free, night, or day, in thy bed, or at thy table, in thy tent, or in thy iourney desire to conferre with thee, let him bee brought to thy presence, and in so doing thou shalt so winne the heartes of thy souldiers, as

E

he

A Mirrour for

he will dare to attempt any thing if thou command.

If by the fortune of war thine army be ouerthrowne, yet comfort the remnant with the kindest speeches thou canst deuise, and raise their minds againe with all the comforts thou canst afford.

If thou shalt vpon necessity trauel through vnknowne and wooddye places, through fennie marshes, or by craggie hils, euer send thy vauntcurreers before, to discover ambushes if any be.

Consult euer of what thou hast to doe in the night, where thy mind is not drawne away with any external tumult.

Before thy souldiers vndertake any hard or daungerous enterprise, prepare their minds by thy wise perswasion that whatsoeuer happen they may be resolute.

If things shall aduersely fall out contrarie to hopes, be not overcome with feare, nor amazed: but with a merry countenance shadow thy griefs, which shal shew thy courage submissible.

If a poore souldier take vpon him to speake of militarie discipline, repell him not: but bee thou iudge of what he speaketh.

Striue to be eloquent, and to perswade with strong reasons, the more easily to perswade thy souldiers to what thou desirest.

Haue euer in thine army both scholers & Mechaicks: both necessarie for the vses of a Generall: and bee well furnished of Chirurgians in time of peace, and when there is no expectature of warre, hunting onely is the fittest sport for a souldier.

If thou shalt enter with thine armie into the country of thine enemy, spoile and destroy as much as thou canst:

English Souldiers.

canst! for the want of money and victuall shall make
thine enemy nable to warre.

Contention is honourable, chiefly where eyther
religion or right is the ground thereof, yet ambitious
warre is hatefull, which made Phocion the sonne of
Phocus, tell the Athenians hee had rather take
wrong than doe wrong, rather suffer harme than in-
force harme.

VVarre for excellencie, as that betweene Euripi-
des and Xenocles, is pleasing in the sight of all
men.

Than warre there is nothing more necessary for the
breach of friendship by dissension strengthenth the
powers of loue in her new coniunction.

VVarre is the beaurie of peace, the esteeme of all
things, and the first finder out of vertue, if thou beest a
commander of armies exile from the affections espe-
cially of grieffe or feare, for the one attracteth pitie a
traitresse to fortune, the other astonishment, which
peruerteth discipline.

Xenophon hearing of his sonnes death, put off his
garland, and when he heard he died valiantly, he put it
on again, stil pursuing the diuine seruice he was about,
without any other motion of discontentment.

The conquests of Tymotheus wonne by oratorie
and sweete wordes was good: so were the outcries of
Demetrius effected by sword, warlike engins and bat-
terie, but in an absolute commander, let both the one
and other be resident.

Nothing more necessarie in a commander, than the
true knowledge of philosophie, for by that means So-
lon vpheld Athens, Bias Tonia, Cleobulus the Rhodi-

A Mirrour for

ans, and Dion the Sicillians, Aristotle read to Alexander, and Lysias to Epaminondas, through which their conquests were the more easily effected.

Value in a General must not spring from custome and experience of warres, but from his first creation and insuing infancie, for such was Themistocles, who at his nurses teates, gaue signes of honours sparkes.

Let not a Generali bee mercinarie to his countrie, but warre for honour, not for coyne, so did Tymotheus, whose riches was onely the repetition of his deed; past, so did Themistocles, whose pay was vnderferued banishment, and so did Pausanias, whose gracious conquests were cloathed with disgrace and scorne.

A Generali would not bee vnexperienced in mechanicall trades, both for societie and exercise, for so was Laertes, in planting and graffing, Vlysses in building of ships, and Achylles in cookerie, which himselfe often practised at the intertaining of the Grecian Ambassadors, and other his companions.

Let a Generall giue honour to a renowned buriall in howe meane a person so euer it did inhabite: for honour after death encourageth as much as wealth in life.

A chieftaine would bee affable in his conuersation, and accustomed to most domesticall pastimes: for so was Hercules, who was said to play with boyes, saying, chaunge of delights gaue vigour to his courage, holding Agla in his hand: Socrates would sport with Lamprocles, and Agesilaus ride vpon reedes with his little sonne, all three singular, wise, valiant, and strong.

Let not the meanest in a campe royall go vnrewarded,

English Souldiers.

ded if he doe any thing worthie merite, for therein was Xerxes famosed, who caused a woman souldier to be numbred amongst his benefactors, for giuing him in extremitie a draught of stinking and putrified water.

Let not the name or hopelesse infamie of anie bee the hinderance of his rising fortune in armes; for Cyrus the sonne of Mandala was nursed by a bitch, Telephus the sonne of Hercules by a Hinde, Peleas the sonne of Neptune by a Mare, Alexander the sonne of Priamus by a Bitch-foxe, and Aegistus the sonne of Thyestes by a Goat: all Fortunes outcasts, but Honours darlings.

If thou beest a commaunder in armes, despise not pouerties selfe: for honours birth issues from deserts wombe.

In thy conquests haue soueraigne regard to learning, for therein was Alexander renowned, who in the conquest of Thebes solde all the free men (priestes onely excepted) and in the greatnesse of the massacre, not onely gaue charge for the sauing of Pindarus the Poet, but all himselfe saw, both him and his house and familie vndamnified.

Oratorie is the spurre to armes, for the eloquent Oration of Isocrates, was the first trumpeter that gaue Philip an alarume to the Asian warres which Alexander without intermission ended.

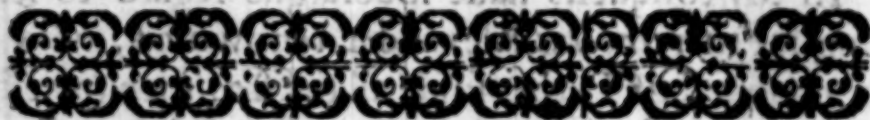
If thou wilt haue a true Souldier-like resolution, withdrawe not thy selfe from anie accident whereunto thy Fortune inuites thee, no not though in thine owne conceyte impossibitie attend

A Mirrour for

the attempt, for therein consisted Vlysses shame vnder his layned madnesse, and the reproach of Meon, that disguised hymselfe wyth the like shewe of lunacie.

The whole scope of a souldiers thoughtes shoulde be to winne glorie, and amplifie renowme; loathing to be a plague or scourge of affliction, seeking by conquest to erect, not by victorie to confound.

F I N I S.



*An Opinion craued, or rather strained
out, touching the gouernement of a Coronel
General of a towne of warre, for the defence
and preservation of the same towne.*

AL the actions of this saide Generall ought
specially to appertaine to publike peace,
the good order and due obedience procu-
red, and to be maintained in wardes with-
in the towne, or to publike and warlike defence by as-
sailing and defending orderly the forraine enemies and
impugners of the same Towne.

2 As touching peaceable and ciuill gouernement,
the General is to assise and maintaine the due course of
the lawes, and the true Iudges of the same lawes, and
to see the offenders thereof duely punished. But if mu-
tinies and seditious tumults doe arise, then the same
must be appeased by warrelike force, and punished by
law Marshall, whether it concerne townesmen, or sould-
iers.

3 Now, as touching warrelike orders to be obser-
ued as well within the Towne as otherwise, in that
which concerneth the training of men to skirmishes,
and to the vse of their weapons, and to due obseruati-
uation of watch and ward: because the same is set
downe else-where, and partly in the Marshall lawes:
therefore I shal not need to speake much thereof here
in this writing. Neuerthelesse it is fitte to giue these
cautions following:

4 It is necessary that the Generall doe sound and
learne

A Mirrour for

learne the humours and factions of the wealthier and wiser sort of the townesmen, whereby he may the better discerne the faithfull from the faithlesse, and the true dealers from the doubtfull and suspect persons, to the end he may preuent and defeate traiterous practises.

5 It is necessary that the Generall do cause a view to be taken of euery particular townesmans armor and weapon, to the end, that if anie suspect person shall be too well stored in this behalfe, that some comon place of store (by conference with the trustier sort of townsmen) may be appointed for keeping thereof, vnder the charge of some faithfull townesman.

6 It is necessary that the Generall be truly and orderly aduertised, euery euening, in especiall, howe many new come ghests are repaired to lodge in the towne, to the end the qualities of the persons, and the causes of their comming may be discouered.


7 It is necessary that the General be iealous of his charge, not onely in foreseeing and preuenting of dangers, by seuerely punishing specially of disorders that may seeme to tend to sedition, as tumultuous frayes, or priuie conspiracies, or vnlawfull walkers in the night,, or busie-bodies vnseasonably about the ordonance, or about the houses of store, either for munition or victuall, as poulder, &c. And it is not amisse to consider whether it bee not good to change the forme of the keyes of gates, and posternes, to auoyde falsifying of the same keies, and to see that no patterne be left in the Smiths hands that makes them, & that those keyes be kept in one bundle, and that the Porter, or some trustie man at the shutting of the gates, either at night, or at meale times, doe bring these keyes to the Generall,

or

English Souldiers.

or to the deputy in his absence, and at times of opening of the gates to receiue them, and safely to keepe them, and orderly to vse them.

Touching the order of garrison souldiers particularly.

8 irst, the Captaines are to be admonished by the Generall, of their carefull charge in diligent ouerseeing, not of their officers onely, but also of their priuate souldiers: first, for their furniture, that there be no lacke, not so much as of a tinder boxe for the shotte to strike fire to lighten their matches, nor of a leather, or buckle, among the armed men, and that the armours and weapons be fitted, and well and cleanly kept.

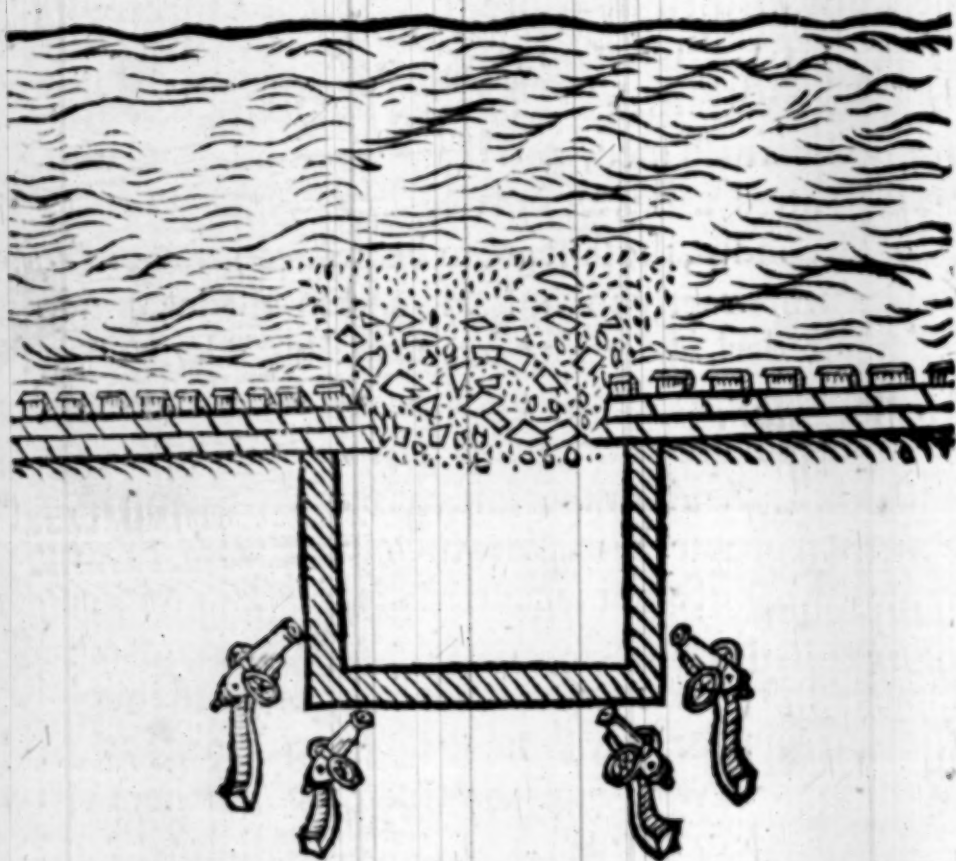
9 Secondly, the shot are to be trained, not onelie to skirmish orderly in the field, and to assaile, and to retire in order, and with aduantage: but also the shot of a Towne, are specially to be made good marke men, not onely to shoote without a rest, but also to shoote with a rest. And for this cause a round but of bourds of about six foote diameter is to be made, with a blacke in the middle of eight inches ouer, and with a white in the middle of the blacke of two inches ouer dyameter, and to exercise the trained shot first to shoote thereat without a rest, & after some perfection obtained, then to traine them with a rest to shoote, to make them killing Birders from a wall, or from a loope hole.

10 Thirdly, the armed men are not only to be trained to be drawn readily into good order of battell, out

One must
thirtie foot
of the butte
give aime, a
pinne vp
pellet hole
euery shot

A Mirrour for

order of march, according vnto the strongest order of fight in the field: but also they are to be trained and instructed vnto the order of battell fittest for the defence of a breach, which is, not to haue set in battell aboue foure or fife ranks of armed pikes to front the entrance of the breach, euey ranke thicke and closely set together, thereby to ouerbeare and repulse their enemies, thogh in euey ranke (according to the widenes of the entrance of the breach) it may fal out that there must bee contained one 100. or peraduenture 200. armed men: as for example note the figure hereafter insuing.



II By the figure here before demonstrated, you do see the forme of a breach made in the wall of a towne, and
you

English Souldiers.

you may perceiue the forme of a long square trench iutting or butting of the town side to the said wall, which square trench may be made, if need be, by the discretion of the Generall, and to be vsed as hereafter followeth :

12 The Generall may cause passages ouer the saide trench to be made for the pikemen & bil men, of slight planks that may be sodainly remoued and drawn into the towneward, if the said pikemen shall by the furious assault of the enemies be driuen first to retire, or if the Generall shall find himselfe strong enough within the town, or if the enemies without the town shal seem to faint in the assault, thereby to incourage the enemies to enter the breach to their owne distruction : but in this case the matter must be ordered as followeth :


13 There must be placed inward at the two corners of the saide trench, at ech corner two or three peeces of great ordonance charged with haileshot, or with chain shot to flanke the enemies crosse-wise, that shall enter the breach, and in the backe part to the towneward of the saide trench, within the saide trench, and out of the playing of the great ordonance, your small shot must laid and placed as thicke as can be, and behind them to the townward, the pikes retired ouer the trench, must set theselues thick inward vpon the edge of the trench, not only to defend the shot in the trench, but also to resist the enemies entrance into the trench, and more strongly to repulse their passage ouer the trench.

14 Allo in the same trench turned crosse to the wall warde, out of the danger of playing of the great ordonance, you may place your small shot as thicke as you can to gall the first entrers and their followers in their entry of the breach, and also because thorow the

A Mirrour for

interruption of the trench to the enemies, one ranke of pikes is sufficient to bee placed vpon the edge of the trench behinde the shot: therefore you shall haue pikes enow to backe and defend your shot in this case euery way, but if you shall haue any moe spare pikes, it is good to place them in the backe of the pikes that stand vpon the edge of the trench that fronteth the breach, and to incourage your small shot to doe their partes valiantly, and also to make them ready to execute vpon the enemy in their retire, if they be repulsed, it is good to weapon euery of your shot with a blacke bill, beside his hargabush, and specially in a trench, his blacke bill may easily and readily lie by him.

Touching watch and warde to be orderly obserued in a garrison towne.

15  Ifst, the Coronell Generall is to consider of the number of the garrison souldiers, to see whether diuiding them into seuen partes, euery seuenth part of the whole number shall bee a strong number for the watch and the ward of the same Towne, for it will be an easie burden to the souldiers if their watch shall come about but once a weeke, & likewise their ward, wherein it is to be noted, that by common order the same souldiers that watch as this night being Sunday night, must keepe their warde day the Tuesday folowing, therby hauing one day and a night spare after their watch to refresh themselves before their warding day.

English Souldiers.

16 As for example, suppose that one hundred souldiers bee a sufficient number to watch nightly, the towne committed to a Coronell Generall, then it followeth, that if the sayd Generall haue seuen hundred souldiers in garrison for the towne, their watch and warde will come about but once a weeke, but if the sayde Generall haue but fise hundred souldiers in garrison for the towne, then if it be conuenient that one hundred souldiers shall watch euerie night, the Generall must driue them to watch euerie fith night, but if seuentie and one souldiers bee a sufficient number to watch euerie night, then their watch and warde will come about but once a weeke, and there are three spare men onelie. It is necessary that the captaine & his lieutenant, & all his officers do vpo the stroke of the drum, after the trumpet haue sounded to the watch owe gate, to march before night to the Market place with the watch for that night, and there to make a stand watch, and then to make a diuided watch for the walles, and also from the stande watch in the Market place, the gouernour of the watch (which ought to bee the Captaine or his Lieutenant) must euerie houre of the night at the least, send two together to search the watch vpon the walles, and finding in the search any watchman sleeping, they ought to signifie the same forthwith to the gouernor of the watch, for sleeping in the watch, among other things is death, vnlesse the Generall do iudge more fauourably of it.

18 As touching the release of the watch, our English order hath beene not to release by chaunging of the watch vntill day light in the morning, at what time the warde for the day doeth come to release the

A Mirrour for

watch. But the Almans order is to release the watch betweene 12. of the clocke and one of the clock euery night, which order is a great ease in long nights, to the watchmen that begin the watch, and it will auoid the danger that may followe by sleeping of the watch in the night, and in these cases the Generall may vse his discretion as the time and oportunitie shall moue him, and as for auoiding of frayes and other disorders in the watch, or in the warde, either by garrison men, or townesmen, the lawes marshal well executed, after the publishing thereof, will amend the faults.

Touching the Generall his order, for the vse of his great Ordonance placed in the flankers of his Bulwarkes.

19 **F**irst, he doth consider that the flankers of the bulwarks of a town of war (being wel made & wel vsed) are the special strength for defence of the same town, for no enemy from without the town can make any breach to be assaulted in any part of any bulwarke, or in any part of any curten wall betweene two bulwarkes, but the assaulters of that breach must passe within the deadly and extreme danger of the said flankers, if the said flankers shall not be first damned (as they call it) by the enemy.

20 There are onely two wayes for the enemy to damne the flankers aforesaid, & the one of those waies a skilfull General of a towne may defeat & disappoint, and the other of those waies of damning the said flankers is so chargeable and so troublesome, and asketh so great a spending of time, that verie seldome it is put in vre or in practise.

English Souldiers.

21 The chargeable, troublesome, and tedious way of damning of the saide flankers is, when the enemy without, will be at the charge to carie before him thorow the infinite labor of pioners, as it were mountains of earth, not only sufficient to fill the ditch, but also sufficient to raise hils of earth of great thicknes of euery side of their passage way forcibly (by pioners) raised and made of great breadth ouer the said ditch, and the hils of earth to bee raised on euery side of this broade way to be made in & ouer the ditch, those hils must be so thicke, on each side of this brode way, that the cannons in the said flankers cannot pierse thorow the said hils of earth to impeach their soldiers in passing of the brode way made ouer the ditch against a breach formerly made for entrance by assault into the said town. And moreouer, if the ground without the said towne of war be very low ground, and neare to water in the digging therof: then it is almost impossible for the enemy (by neuer so great charge) to cary such moūtaines and masses of earth before him to do as before is said.

22 Now the other more easy, and more vsuall way to damne vp the said flankers (if they be not wel made, or the ordonance therein not well vsed) is as foloweth. The enemy will plant his great ordonance, at or beyond the outmost point of the opposite bulwarke to the flanker that he meaneth to beate and to damne vp from shooting the canon from that flanker. And so the enemy planting his great ordonance, he may easilie beate downe the loope-holes, and the walles thereof, that are opposite and lie open to his said great ordonance. And withal if any great ordonance be suffred by the general of the town to remain in the loop-holes of
the said

A Mirrour for

sayde flankers, or in the place, betweene the shoulder, otherwise called the Colion of that Bulwarke and Flanker, and the Curten of that Flanker ioyning to the townewarde (which place lyeth open and opposite to the ordonance of the enemye planted, as before is said) then the enemy will easilie beate and breake the great Ordonance lying in that place of the said Flanker, and so the sayde Flanker is peraduenture damned vp, and stopped from shooting.

A remedie whereby the Generall of the towne may defend the enemye from damning vp of his said Flankers.

23



First, the ordinarie proportion of the breadth of the wall of the loope holes of a flanker is 24. foot, from the shoulder aforesayde to the Curten of the towne side, crossing the wall of those loope holes of the Flanker. Secondly, the good proportion of a Flanker of a Bulwarke, ought to be within the wals fiftie foote square, or at the least more than fortie foote square, whereby it followeth, that besides the wall of the loope hooles, being twentie and foure foote broade, (and lying wide open to bee battered by the enemye) the said Flanker is in breadth safe couered with the shoulder of the bulwarke, after the fifty foote square aforesaid, 26. foot more in breadth. And after 41. foote square, 17. foote more in breadth in the front, and fiftie foote, or at the least fortie and one foote in length

English Souldiers.

length from that front to the back of that flanker. The which last breadth & length recited, is so couered with the saide shoulder or cullion of the bulwark & flanker, that the enemye can in no wise annoy any men, or ordonance, or powder, or whatsoeuer remayneth in that couered breadth and length of the flanker aforesayd.

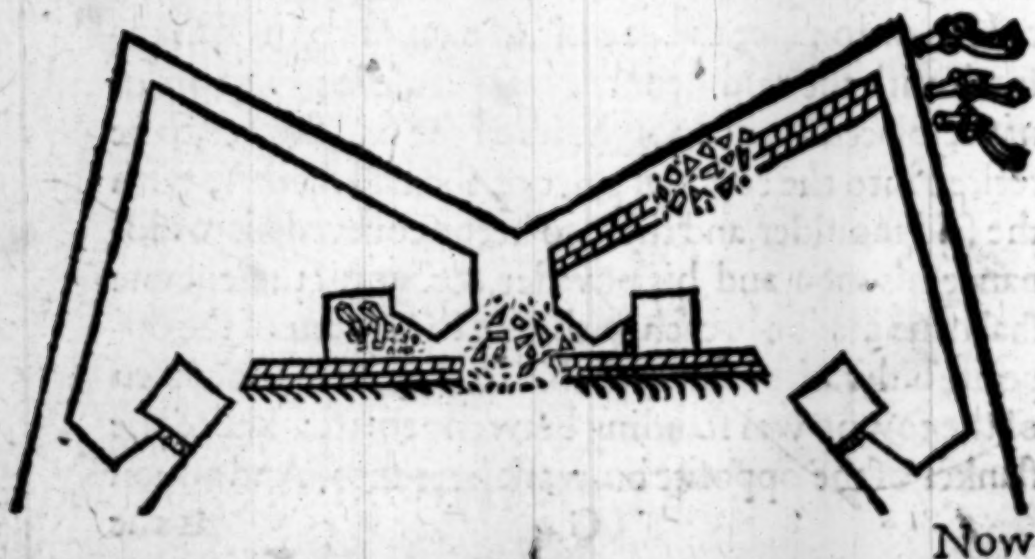
24 VWherevpon it followeth, that the Generall of the towne must foresee that if his flankers haue not their couered bredth and length aforesaid, the said flankers being subiect to batterie by land, that then he doe cause the said flankers to be made broder into the bulwarke ward to be couered with the shoulder, as before is said. The which inlarging of the breadth of the flanker, may soone be done with a fewe pioners, to cast vp the earth of that side of the flanker that is to be couered with the said shoulder, and then to make a wall of posts and boords of that side to holde vp the earth, and so to cast earth againe close to the backe of that wall of posts and boords aforesaid.

25 Now when the flankers are thus inlarged & couered with the shoulder of the bulwark aforesaid: then as soon as the general shal see the enemye to haue planted his ordonance to the ende to damne vp his flanker forthwith the said generall must cause his great ordonance, placed at the loop-holes of the said flanker, to be retired into the couered place of the said flanker, with the said shoulder, and there to keepe couered his ordonance, his men and his powder, &c. vntill the enemye shal haue made a breach, either in the curten of the opposite bulwarke subiect to this flanker, or in the curten of the towne wal standing betwene this flanker & the flanker of the opposite bulwark hereunto. And as soon

A Mirrour for

the enimie shal offer to draw his men to the assault of any of these breaches, then the Generall may be bolde to cause his retired & couered ordonance to be drawne forth into the face and place of the loope holes of the flanker, to flanke and to beat with haile shot, or chaine shot destroyably the assaulters of the saide breach. For then the said assaulters are so betweene your said flanker, and the great ordonance of your enimie, that none of the enemies great ordonance can shoote into your said flanker, vnlesse they wil shoot thorow their owne assaulters to destroy them.

26 Hereafter followeth a demonstration of two bulwarks with their flankers, and one of the flankers is battered, as it were to be damned vp, by the supposal of the enimie, but you may mark the great ordonance retired into a couered place in the flanker, in such sort as if the enimie do offer to giue an assault, either to the battered curtē of the bulwark, or to the battered curten betweene the two bulwarks, forthwith the couered great ordonance in the battered flanker, is ready to be drawn forth into the face of the flanker againe, to flanke the assaulters terribly.



English Souldiers.

Now for stronger repulse of these assaulters of these breeches, the coronell generall of the towne, if need be, may cause a like trench as before is demonstrated to be made in the front of the breach, and with a like returne of that trench to passe close to the wall on both sides of the breach. And then for repulse of the enemy, to follow the order that before is prescribed and set downe.

FINIS.

English Soldier.

Now for the description of the soldier of the
British Army, the soldier of the day, as we need not
now make a distinction between the soldier of the
British Army and the soldier of the day, with a distinction
of the soldier of the day, and the soldier of the day.



